

J. F. Smith

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE
TO THE
LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE
TERRITORY OF UTAH.

—:O:—
SIXTEENTH ANNUAL SESSION, 1866-7.
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EXECUTIVE OFFICE, UTAH,
Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 10th, 1866. }

Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

The year which has passed, since last you were assembled, has been one prodigal in blessings to the people of this Territory. Most conspicuous among these blessings, has been that of well high universal health. The terrible scourge of cholera, which has made desolate the homes of thousands of our fellow citizens throughout the States, has mercifully left us unvisited. The labors of our husbandmen have been rewarded with an unstinted hand. A bountiful supply of all the necessities of life, both for domestic consumption and export, has been garnered for the year to come.

The past year will be also ever memorable in our national history, for the magnitude and cosmopolitan character of its labors, inaugurated or completed. The Oceanic telegraph, long regarded as the imaginative project of an impractical dreamer, has proved a magnificent success. Rendered but more hopeful by previous failures, undismayed by countless obstacles and discouragements, the heroic projectors of the enterprise have held their faith unshaken, until it has become the most wonderful of verities.

Beside the every day workings of this magical wire, the most fanciful of even oriental dreams becomes prosaic; in our intercourse with distant nations, time and space alike cease to be elements of computation and disappear. What a wonderful display of genius and perseverance! It forcibly reminds us of the scriptural saying that man was made but a little lower than the angels, finite, yet how vast his power! He measures the distance to the planets and gives you their circumference. He says to the ocean do this, and to the lightning do that, and they obey his commands. All honor to Cyrus W. Field and his coadjutors for this sublime achievement. Who can over-estimate the power of this new agent in socializing and Christianizing the world, and hastening that golden age of humanity, the era of universal brotherhood and peace?

Another vast project, the national highway from ocean to ocean, in which the people of this Territory have such vital interest, has been within the year pushed forward with characteristic energy. It has approached us, in the east well nigh one third of the entire distance to be traversed. On the west the iron horse has nearly reached the snow capped summits of the Sierra Nevada.

During the year, also, another enterprise has been inaugurated and virtually completed by the people of this Territory, which, in view of the great difficulties to be surmounted, the scarcity of capital and the great cost of labor and transportation, deserves mention, even in connection with the great undertakings to which allusion has been made. The completion of the Territorial Telegraph line, passing through nearly every settlement in the Territory for a distance of more than five hundred miles, is one of the most important steps yet taken in the development of our varied resources.

An unusually large number of foreign immigrants, animated by the hope of bettering their condition and of here enjoying a higher degree of civil and religious liberty, have, during the present season, sought homes within our borders. They seem to be, as a class, eminently frugal and industrious, and will prove a most valuable addition to our population. The greatest want of our Territory is labor, wherewith more fully to develop our natural resources, and every addition to the great army of producers is a benefit to all.

Our Territorial state, as well as our isolation from the scenes of political strife, has rendered us lookers-on rather than participants in the political turmoils of our fellow-citizens throughout the States. So long as a people are intelligent, educated and accustomed to freedom of thought and action, earnest differences of opinion will arise among those equally solicitous for the public good. In all such contests, however, the truth and the right will ultimately be victorious, and the cause of free government will be promoted by the honest dissensions among its advocates. Our hopes should be, with those of all true patriots, that our country, lately distracted by civil war, may be speedily restored and made harmonious on the principles set forth in the Declaration of American Independence. The geographical, commercial and political interests of the United States and Territories are one and indivisible. We need only the healing balm of time, in connection with the many and varied agencies now at work, to restore and fit us for that high mission assigned us by God in the family of nations.

Reflections upon the subjects to which I have briefly alluded, with others which will suggest themselves to all, should fill our hearts with devout gratitude to Almighty God--the Father of mercies--for His unceasing and parental care. Let us, with one accord, beseech of Him a continuance of His divine favors, and that He may preside in our councils and guide our deliberations to the end that the highest prosperity of the people be promoted

by our labors. The great blessings, which have been by Providence vouchsafed us as a nation, should be regarded as evidence that the efforts of our fathers and of our own generation, to build up an empire for the people, have been blessed in His sight; should make us the more implicitly rely, as of divine acceptance, upon our *magna charta*—freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and religious toleration; should make yet more solemn the obligation, resting upon every citizen, of loyalty to the Republic and implicit obedience to its laws, lest, in his disobedience, he be battling against the will of God.

MEXICO.

The condition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico is the political topic which, owing to our proximity to the scene of events, has been, perhaps, of the highest interest to the people of this Territory. The doctrine known as the Monroe doctrine is one especially dear to the American people, and its infringement by the French Emperor has ever been viewed with feelings of gravest dissatisfaction. The great predominance in numbers, wealth and energy, of the Anglo-Saxon race upon the North American Continent, has caused to be entertained, among our people, the conviction that it will have ultimately to absorb and govern all other races. In view of the distracted political state of our sister Republic, her best wishers could but view with satisfaction a liberal admixture of emigrants from the United States with her present population. Such emigrants would bear with them the more advanced ideas, prevalent throughout our Republic, regarding governmental policy, education and religious freedom; and would, ultimately, either remodel and energise the effete institutions of Mexico, or prepare the way for her absorption into our own family of States. No judicious observer can question that either consummation would be infinitely advantageous to the Mexican people. Our citizens will view, with ever increasing watchfulness and interest, the progress of events. A Republic, stretching from the north pole to the Isthmus of Panama and from the Atlantic to the Pacific, embracing within its limits the products of every clime, harmonious in all parts, and indivisible because of its advantages to all, is a dream which wise and prudent statesmanship may yet realize, and that too without bloodshed, without civil convulsion, but by simple demonstration of its benefit to all.

The subjects proper for legislative action at your present session are not numerous, but are of grave importance. Your duties are simple, yet highly responsible. In legislation it is wise to bear in mind the end and aim of all legal enactments—to redeem the fallen, to restrain the lawless, to encourage education and to promote industry in the development of the varied resources of the country.

TERRITORIAL FINANCES.

The annual reports of the Auditor and Treasurer are herewith submitted. The finances of the Territory would seem to be in a

prosperous condition. It is cause for congratulation that the Territory is unfettered by indebtedness of any character.

EDUCATION.

In my Message, communicated to your Body at its previous session, I stated, somewhat at length, my views in reference to common schools. It is not, perhaps, necessary to repeat here what was there set forth; I must, however, reiterate the views then expressed in regard to the importance of immediate action. Although, owing to the sparseness of our population and a want of means, a common school system cannot be, perhaps, at once entirely perfected, yet such steps as are practicable should be taken towards making the means of education free to all children within the Territory. Your Memorial to Congress, at its recent session, asking that the proceeds of the sales of city and town lots, within the Territory, be donated to your school fund, failed to induce favorable action by the National Legislature, yet I would respectfully recommend that the subject be again presented. The barren and worthless character of nearly all the school lands, which will ultimately be donated to the Territory, renders this but an act of simple justice, needful to place us on an equality with adjoining States and Territories.

PENITENTIARY.

A recent visit to our Penitentiary has satisfied me of the importance of legislation in reference to that institution. With our increasing population, it is but reasonable to expect a corresponding increase of the number of criminals. The present Penitentiary building is insecure. A substantial stone building should be erected within its walls, provided with strong but commodious cells for the retention of prisoners; to which should be added a suitable library and bathing room. At present, too, the prisoners are usually chained and taken from the Penitentiary to labor upon the highways, or upon agricultural improvements. The predominant aim of punishments for crime should be the reformation of the criminal. The course at present pursued, by exposing the prisoners in public, bearing on them the badges of their ignominious lot, can but tend to harden them against all effort for their improvement, and to extirpate from their bosoms those feelings of shame, sorrow and remorse which should work in no small degree their reformation. It would be far more advantageous to the prisoners could they be engaged, within the walls of the Penitentiary, in mechanical employments, learning, perhaps, some useful trade, where previously ignorant. In the discharge of our duties towards this class of our fellow citizens the golden rule—"that we are to overcome evil by doing good," should never be forgotten.

MILITIA ORGANIZATION.

I would respectfully refer you to my previous Message, upon the point of the necessity for a revision of the present militia

laws. Such laws, in my opinion, are not in accordance with the Territorial Organic Act. The provision therein, that the Governor shall be Commander in Chief of the militia, is practically ignored. A Staff should be provided for the Governor, and reports made to him through his Adjutant General. Surrounded as we are by Indian tribes, the militia are liable at all times to be called upon to protect settlers from their ravages. Claims for such services would be much more favorably considered by the General Government, were such militia called upon, in case of need, by the recognized superior officer of the organization. I trust that such action may be taken, at your present session, as will conform the militia laws of the Territory with the spirit of the Organic Act.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It is of the highest importance to our settlers that they be enabled to speedily avail themselves of the beneficent provisions of the homestead act. The occupied lands of the Territory have been reclaimed from their desert state by a marvel of persevering industry, and the title of the occupants, who have in truth created for the lands their only value, should be placed beyond legal question. I would be pleased to unite with you in a memorial to Congress, soliciting an appropriation for completing the public surveys, the appointment of a Surveyor General for the Territory and the opening of an office at this city for the sale and entry of the public lands. Under the present laws title to the city and town sites can be perfected, and I should urge in these cases the desirableness of immediate action.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Heretofore a considerable portion of the annual Territorial revenue has been expended in the construction of bridges and the improvement of highways. No expenditure can be more judicious than this, whereby communication between our scattered settlements is facilitated and made practicable throughout the year. During the past season I have traveled over a considerable portion of the Territory, and thus been made familiar with the importance of still further expenditures in this regard. Coming as you do from every portion of the Territory, your information of the public needs will enable you to judge correctly as to the most judicious among the many needed improvements. The road from this city, through Parley's Park to the Weber river, is the avenue through which passes the greater portions of the imports for the Territory. The road is an extremely difficult one, and, although much labor has been expended upon it, it is still, for much of the year, almost impassible. The action had, under the law passed at your last session, has failed to meet the requirements of the public, and some further legislation would seem desirable, either in the way of additional appropriations, or a revision of the law.

POSTAL FACILITIES.

The recent decision of the Postoffice Department, relative to

forwarding mails from this city to Prescott—the capital of Arizona—will, doubtless, soon lead to the establishment of a daily service between those points, thereby giving to the greater portion of our southern settlements the benefit of daily mails. The establishment of such service would be a proper subject for a memorial to Congress, and I should anticipate therefor a favorable consideration. Your familiarity with the various settlements will enable you to incorporate, in such memorial, petitions for such other mail facilities as are demanded by the public. It might be well for you, too, to call the attention of Congress to the present law requiring the prepayment of letter postage upon all mail matter, other than newspapers sent direct from the office of publication, which makes a most unjust and oppressive discrimination against the people of this and the adjoining States and Territories. The circulation of magazines and other periodicals and the purchase of books to be forwarded by mail are virtually suspended by this law. It is a well nigh prohibitory tax upon knowledge. In our isolated condition, and with our population in many localities so sparse that good schools cannot be maintained, it is an added hardship that the dissemination of knowledge, by means of books and periodicals, should thus be practically denied by Congressional enactment. You should certainly embrace in your memorial a petition for the repeal of this oppressive law, to the end that the people of this and the adjoining Territories, in respect to postal facilities, be placed upon an equality with those in the Atlantic States.

MINERAL RESOURCES.

During the past year some progress has been made in the development of the unquestionably great mineral wealth of our Territory. Assays and other experiments would seem to demonstrate that the Cottonwood, Rush Valley, Bingham Cañon and Minersville mineral districts equal in richness any yet discovered upon the continent. The Pahrumpagat mines, too, much more extensive, so far as worked, have proved equally rich; and, although, probably, soon to be annexed to the State of Nevada, will yet, by their contiguity to our settlements and avenues of travel, be, to a great extent, equally dependant upon us for supplies as those within our borders. The value of these mines to our people, both from their rich products and from the home market furnished for our surplus agricultural products cannot be over-estimated. Although their highest degree of success in their working cannot be looked for, until the completion of the Pacific Railroad shall inaugurate the era of cheap transportation and supplies, yet much will, meanwhile, be accomplished by the enterprising capitalists of our own and foreign countries. The great importance of creating a home market for our products is evident to all, and for that reason, as well as others, the development of our mineral wealth should be encouraged and protected, in every manner possible, by prudent and fostering legislation.

I would, respectfully, again call your attention to the desirableness of taking immediate steps towards forming an ample collection of mineral specimens from all portions of the Territory. The proprietors of mineral lodes would gladly donate such specimens, and a collection could thus be formed, almost without cost, which would be of great value, as exhibiting truthfully, to our own people and to strangers visiting the Territory, our great resources in the department of the precious metals.

CODE OF PRACTICE.

The present statute regulations, relative to the forms of civil actions and methods of procedure therein, are entirely inadequate to the needs of the people. Additional legislation is demanded; in this regard, by the increasing business before the Courts, incident to the growing magnitude of our commercial transactions. Within the past few years many of the States have abolished the antiquated common law forms of pleading and rules of practice, and substituted therefor methods of greater simplicity and directness. The code of practice in civil actions, first adopted in the State of New York, and afterward substantially copied by Wisconsin, California, Iowa and other States, might be adopted here with much advantage to the suitors in our Courts. Should nothing be done relative to this matter, at your present session, a committee, either of your own Members, or of the Members of the Bar of the Territory, should be named, with instructions to report a proper code of practice in time to be acted upon at the next session of your Body.

CHARLES DURKEE, Governor.

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, CHARLES DURKEE, GOVERNOR OF UTAH:

DEAR SIR:—I beg leave respectfully to submit to you the annual report of financial matters pertaining to the Territory of Utah, for the year ending October 31st, 1866, in the following condensed form, to wit:

The amount of property assessed in the several counties of the Territory and the amount of Territorial tax arising thereon at one half of one per cent, is as follows:

COUNTY.	Value of Property.		Am't of Tax.	
	Dolls.	Cts.	Dolls.	Cts.
Great Salt Lake,	\$4,584,850	00	\$22,924	25
Utah,	1,417,628	00	7,088	14
Cache,	831,756	00	4,158	73
Weber,	539,268	00	2,696	34

Davis,	414,954 00	2,074 77
Sanpete,	375,678 00	1,878 39
Washington,	345,398 00	1,726 99
Box Elder,	343,140 00	1,715 70
Tooele, (estimated)	220,000 00	1,100 00
Summit,	185,356 00	926 78
Juab,	180,312 00	901 56
Iron,	151,090 00	755 45
Millard,	178,644 00	893 22
Morgan,	145,022 00	725 11
Wasatch,	140,800 00	703 00
Kane,	117,866 00	589 33
Beaver,	113,982 00	569 91
Richland, (estimated)	100,000 00	500 00
Sevier,	61,878 00	259 39
Piute,	30,374 00	151 87

Total, \$10,467,796 00 \$52,338 98

The value of Auditor's Warrants on the Treasury issued during the year ending October 31st, 1866, is fifty-one thousand seven hundred and thirty two dollars and thirty-nine cents. Said Warrants have been issued in payment of accounts and appropriations named as follows, to wit:

Roads and Bridges:

Balance due on account State Road, G. S.	
L. county, report 1865.	\$4,523 51
Balance due on account Ogden and Bear	
Lake road, report 1865,	2,750 00
To assist in building Bridge across Provo river, report 1865.	\$2,000
On balance of $\frac{1}{3}$ cost of same, per act Jan. 14, 1864,	\$800 2,800 00
On locating road between Washington and Piute counties, report 1865,	1,752 85
On road between Spanish Fork and Thistle Creek Canyon, report 1865,	549 50
On building bridge across Hobble Creek, report 1865.	1,000 00

On road from Box Elder to Wellsville, report 1885,	600 00
On road north of Brigham City, Box Elder county, report 1865,	500 00
On road between Ogden Valley and Paradise, report 1865,	500 00
On Wildcat Canyon road, Beaver county, report 1865,	300 00
On road between Circleville and Little Salt Lake, report 1865.	500 00
On repairing Sevier Bridge and grading road, report 1865,	444 00
On repairing road in Salt Creek Canyon, report 1865,	250 00
Balance due on roads in Washington county, report 1865,	70 75
On G. S. L. City and Weber toll road, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	6,000 00
To reimburse T. McKean for expenditures on same, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	60 00
Additional expenditure on same, paid Warden for prisoners' labor, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	1,500 00
To assist in improving North Temple Street, G. S. L. City, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	2,400 00
To improve State Road, west of Jordan bridge, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	1,600 00
To improve State road south of G. S. L. City, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	800 00
To reimburse A. Gardner, on account Jordan bridge, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	928 48
To improve road between Huntsville and Ithaca, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	2,000 00
To improve road across Logan bottoms, Cache county, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,	1,221 00
On road from St. George to Cedar City, Washington county, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	1,200 00
On road between Circleville and Little Salt Lake, appropriation Jan. 1866.	800 00
On road from St. George to Harmony, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	596 92

On account roads in Washington county,		
appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	368	83
On account Salt Creek Canyon road, ap-		
propriation Jan. 19, 1866,	100	00
To assist in building bridge across Hobble		
Creek, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	240	00
To improve Lower Salt Creek Canyon road,		
appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	240	00
On account Weber bridge to secure abut-		
ments, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	800	00
To improve road north of Brigham City, ap-		
propriation Jan. 19, 1866,	400	00
To reimburse John Taylor for rock, etc., ap-		
propriation Jan. 19, 1866,	403	79
To reimburse Edward Stratton for land, ap-		
propriation Jan. 19, 1866,	150, 00	\$38,349 63

Penitentiary:

To A. P. Rockwood, Warden, for services		
for 1865, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	1,200,00	
To Warden Rockwood, for convict labor in		
1865, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	74	50
To defray expenses of Penitentiary for the		
year 1866, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866	2,000 00	3,274 50

D. A. & M. Society:

On balance due Agricultural Fund, per re-		
port 1865,	457	00
On balance due for report on irrigation, per		
report 1885,	325 00	782 00

Treasurer's Office:

Paid on salary for the year 1866,	400	00
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Auditor's Office:

Paid on salary for the year 1866,	400	00
On account stationery for the year 1866, ap-		
propriation Jan. 19, 1866,	72	25
For Secretary for use of office, appropriation		
Jan. 19, 1866,	150	00
On account printing brand sheets, appropri-		
ation Jan. 19, 1866,	277	00

To pay Deseret News Office for printing, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	10 00	309 25
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Marshal's Office:

On account services, fuel, stationery, etc., for 1865, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	496 90	
For rent of room for use of U. S. 3d District Court, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	560 00	
For rent of Marshal's Office, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	100 00	
For services of F. B. Woolley, Deputy Marshal, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	13 00	1,169 90

Attorney General:

To pay four years' services, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,		200 00
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Surveyor General:

To pay balance due on Secretary, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	5 00	
On account drawing plats, maps, etc., appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	123 00	128 00

Road Commissioner:

For services, stationery, etc., for the year 1865, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,		410 00
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Adjutant-General:

To furnish an office for his use, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,		3,000 00
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Military Appropriations:

For stores, supplies, etc., furnished, appropriation 1857,		1,016 36
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Librarian:

To purchase books, etc., for Library, appropriation 1863-4,		150 00
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Superintendent of Meteorological Observations:

On account of services for the year 1866,		173 00
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Superintendent of Common Schools:

For services for the year 1865, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,	250 00	
To enable him to visit County Superintendents, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,	250 00	
To procure forms for vouchers, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,	50 00	550 00

Patrick Lynch:

For services as clerk of U. S. 3d District Court, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,	152 75	
For rent of office, appropriation Jan. 19, 1866,	100 00	252 75

R. V. Morris:

For services as clerk after close of Session 1864-5, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,	15 00	
For fourteen days' services as engrossing clerk, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,	42 00	
For services as clerk to committee on revision, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,	72 00	129 00

Joseph F. Smith:

For services as engrossing clerk, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,	88 00	
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Warren S. Snow:

To reimburse him for services rendered the Territory, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,	250 00	
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Orson Hyde:

On account boundary line between Utah and California, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,	500 00	
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Total, \$51,732 39

Auditor's Warrants in circulation per former report;	171 53	
Total Warrants in circulation during the year,	51,903 92	

Of this sum there has been redeemed at the Treasury, - - - -	47,279 95
Leaving unredeemed and in circulation at this date, - - - -	4,623 97

The following sums stand to the credit of the several accounts named, being appropriations and balances of appropriations which have not yet been expended, viz:

Roads and Bridges:

To assist in building bridge across Ogden river, - - - -	3,000 00
Balance due on road in lower Weber Canyon, - - - -	1,500 00
To assist in building bridge across Spanish Fork, - - - -	1,500 00
To make and improve roads in Kane county, - - - -	1,200 00
To make road over mountain between Sevier and Piute counties, - -	1,000 00
To improve mountain dugway between Great Salt Lake and Utah counties,	800 00
To improve road in Chalk creek Canyon	800 00
To assist in building bridge over West branch Provo river, - - -	800 00
To make dugway between Glenwood and Selina, - - - -	800 00
To improve road between St. George and lower Muddy, - - -	800 00
To open road from St. George to Panaca	800 00
To make road through Mud Lake, Millard county, - - - -	500 00
To build bridge across Sanpitch river,	500 00
On account Spanish Fork and Thistle creek Canyon road, - - -	450 50
To improve road between Gunnison and Manti, - - - -	400 00
On account road through Logan bottoms, Cache county, - - -	379 09
On account Washington and Piute county roads, - - - -	247 15
On account of road from St. George to Harmony, - - - -	203 08

On account road in Wildcat Canyon,	200 00	
Balance due on Provo bridge, per account Jan. 14, 1864,	195 50	
On account road between Sevier Bridge and Cedar Springs,	160 00	
On account road in Salt creek Canyon,	140 00	
On account road between Ogden Valley and Paradise,	120 00	16,495 23

D. A. & M. Society:

Balance due on account Agricultural Fund,	287 00	
Balance due for report on Irrigation,	675 00	962 00

Road Commissioner:

For a contingent fund, appropriation Jan. 19, '66,		1,200 00
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Surveyor General:

Balance due for drawing plats, maps, etc.,	377 00.	
Amount due for services rendered Road Commissioner,	10 00	387 00

Attorney General:

Amount payable for rent of office for '65,		100 00
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Thomas Bullock:

For postal maps,		50 00
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Recorder of Brands:

Balance on account printing brand sheets,		23 00
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\$19,217 23

Respectfully,

WM. CLAYTON,

Auditor of Public Accounts for Utah Territory.

G. S. L. City, Nov. 10, 1866.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

TERRITORIAL TREASURER'S OFFICE,

Great Salt Lake City, Nov. 9, 1866. }

TO HIS EXCELLENCY, CHARLES DURKEE,

GOVERNOR OF UTAH TERRITORY:

DEAR SIR:—Agreeable to law, I herewith submit my annual report of the Receipts and Disbursements of this Office, for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1866.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

DAVID O. CALDER,

Territorial Treasurer

REPORT:

Balance in the Treasury, Nov. 1st, 1865,	- - -	\$41,855 24
Total amount of receipts from Nov. 1st, 1865 to October 31st, 1866,	- - - - -	40,856 27
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		\$82,711 51

Total amount of disbursements from Nov. 1st, 1865 to October 31st, 1866,	- - - - -	46,279 95
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Balance in the Treasury Oct. 31st, 1866,	- - -	\$35,431 56
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STATEMENT

Of Receipts for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1866.

From the Assessor and Collector of	Sanpete county,	\$1,173 15
"	"	"
"	Millard county,	698 20
"	"	"
"	Cache county,	3,956 00
"	"	"
"	Washington county,	1,120 59
"	"	"
"	Box Elder county,	1,066 00
"	"	"
"	Morgan county,	410 00
"	"	"
"	Juab county,	850 00
"	"	"
"	Iron county,	557 00
"	"	"
"	Utah county,	3,075 25
"	"	"
"	G. S. Lake county,	22,326 48
"	"	"
"	Wasatch county,	175 00
"	"	"
"	Beaver county,	309 35
"	"	"
"	Davis county,	197 00
"	"	"
"	Weber county,	3,884 00
"	"	"
"	Tooele county,	1,000 00

From Benj. Gardner, Justice Peace, Weber county, for Common School Fund,	28 25
From J. C. Wright, Box Elder county, for Common School Fund,	20 00
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	\$40,856 27

STATEMENT

Of Disbursements for the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1866.

Auditor's Warrants redeemed at the Treasury,	\$47,279 95
The amount to the credit of School Fund account is,	246 47
The amount to the credit of the Penitentiary, "being un- expended balance of the appropriation for the erection of a Penitentiary in Utah Territory," is,	8,363 00